The Union: it must be preserved.

Democratic Union State Ticket Election Tuesday, October 14.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. POR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TEMASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD. Ot Decatur County. OR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT. MICHAEL C. KERR,

Of Floyd County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A CRAVENS HENRY W. HARRINGTON. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN. EDMUND JOHNSON. ALEXANDER B CONDUITT DANIEL W VOORHEES. JOHN PETTIT DAVID TURPIE. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON JAMES F. McDOWELL. 11th

"The Difference." There is just this difference between Democrats and Republicans. The latter have nothing to sacrifice in the support of the Administration, while the former yield long cherished political principles to sustain the representatives of the Government. Without the voluntary support of the 8th of January Democrats, the men whom the Republican journals constantly deride as "disloyal," as "traitors," to day the rebel flug would be floating in triumph on the Federal Capitol. But for all this the Democracy receive nothing from their political opponents but reproach. Mark the difference in the peril of the ountry between Republicans and Democrats. We which they have repudiated party for their country, We ask them to show what Republican dogma, doctrine or sentiment they have abandoned "that the country may have an undivided support?" Not one. Where then their patriotism? In what single instance have they, except in name, dis carded party distinctions? Throughout the whole controversy the country has been made

subordinant to party. The Democracy have been honest, while the Republicans have not been. The Democracy, while cheerfully sustaining the Government have adhered to their principles and organiza tion without disguise. But the Republicans at the same time have been hypocritical. Professing no partyism, no administration or party in power has adhered more rigidly to party platforms, or has been more exclusive in party patronage. Where is the Democrat upon whom Mr. Lincoln has conferred a civil appointment? On the other hand he has decapitated every Democrat who held a cross road postoffice, and put in his place some reliable Republican. Under such circum stances the Journal says "there is not a solitary Democratic ticket in the State that contains the name of a Republican." God forbid there should be. It would be the rankest hypocrisy if there was. There is not an honest man but believes that the triumph of the "Republican" policy will destroy all hope of constitutional liberty-the continuance of the institutions which have made us a great, a prosperous and a happy people To repudiate party under such circumstances is only to oppose the best interests of the countryis disloyalty to the free institutions won by the valor and framed by the wisdom of the fathers of the Republic. The Republicans are willing to yield all to perpetuate their party rule, while the Democrats sacrifice patronage and political power to preserve and perpetuate consti-

"Conduitt's Record"-Dumont's Rec ord - Smith's (C. B.) Record - Fremont's Record C. M. Clay's Record, and Records Generally.

tutional liberty. That's the difference between

Republicans and Democrats. Who so blind that

can not see it?

Under the caption of "Conputtr's Record" the Journal of yesterday makes a characteristic mean and malignant attack upon Mr. Conduitt for having failed to vote upon several proposi tions before the Constitutional Convention of 1850, of which he was a member. It is indelicate to bring before the public personal affairs, but a few words will explain why Mr. CONDUITT failed to vote as charged. On the day of the assembling of the Convention his son died, and at the same time he had a brother at his residence who was very ill, and who died shortly after. Another brother was suffering under se vere sickness during the same period and such was his condition that he required the attention of Mr. C. These certainly are sufficient reasons for his failure to attend and record his vote at every daily session of the Convention. And during the setting of the Convention Mr. Conperry himself for a month was too sick to attend its sessions, but notwithstanding his illness he remained at his lodgings in this city and was taken to the Convention to vote upon all important propositions. Heartless and vindictive indeed must the man be who would attack an indiridual for failure to attend to public business under such circumstances. The Journal does not charge that any public business suffered by the absence of Mr. C. It was not delayed by his non-attendance. If any important measure was passed or deteated by reason of his absence, he is only responsible therefor to those of his constituency who made him their representative. and they never have complained, but otherwise have confided to him since then important public

The charge that Mr. Conputtr ever wilfully "dodged" a vote will be regarded as absord by all who know him. He is a man of firmness and decision of character, and not afraid to assume any responsibility delegated to him.

But the main object of the attack of the Jonr nel is to make a little capital out of the pay he received as delegate to the Convention. The Committee of accounts awarded what was due to each member of the Convention and that report was concurred in by the Convention unanimous + lv. The Convention was never three fourths full, and delegates who are now acting with the Republican party received like Mr. Conputtr the compensation audited them by the Committee of Accounts. The Convention was in session over four months and the pay for the entire period was the pittance of \$381.

The Journal sums up its article thus;

The voters of the 6th district will not consent to "taxation without representation" Let them look well, then, to their candidates and select a man who would scorn to draw pay for services never rendered. Even if Mr. Conduitt could of fer any excuse for his absence, why did he draw

Will not consent to "taxation without repr

sontation." eh? Gen. DUMONT spent several

months home lately, leaving a very important position and withdrawing from the care of the is in Europe, that there is more than a probabilmen placed under his command, considerations which should have the highest influence with a by this conservative party, and that Pennsylvania faithful and conscientious officer. His pay per and New Jersey are both also likely to be carried month is at least \$329 50, nearly as much for by the same party. vertion. While General DUMONT was at home he was attending to his private business. his official duties he had the health, the strength and the disposition to visit various portlons of this Congressional District to make political speeches, and set the triggers for his pomination as a candidate for Congress. We inquire of the

Journal whether General Dunour deducted a is laughed at The conservatives have no thought dollar from his pay roll, while thus neglecting of disunion or dishonor. important public duties? "Why did he draw full pay?" "The voters of the Sixth District will not consent 'to taxa'ion without representation.' Let them look well, then, to their candidates, and select a man who would scorn to draw pay for services never rendered." There is an old adage which reads: "People that live in glass houses We also know that the Government has received should not throw stones." We notice Mr. Secretary Swiff, a very ardent

Republican, upon the streets of our city. He re. should "scorn to draw pay for services never rendered." Mr. Sairs draws from the public treasury theenty two dollars every day for attending to army to win a victory under McClellan in Maryonly earns is twenty-two days what Mr. Smith Tribene stated that it saw "no cause for condocked that much from his dollar a day. "The tical with that of the rebels? voters of the 6th District will not consent to tax of the Union to persevere in the revolt? They ation without representation."

The very honorable ALBERT GALLATIN PORTER ty shall obtain power this fall in the Empire State leaves his seat in Congress and comes home to and in other States, there is not the slightest dansee his family. That is all right, but he draws pay for services not rendered, and this the Journal says no honorable man should do. The Republican organ says with a great deal of virtuous | They know that if conservative men carry these indignation "the voters of the 6th Congressional District will not consent to 'taxation without rep | by such a loval body of men as he has never

Brigadier General or Major General Cassius know perfectly well. It looks, therefore, very much as if they desired, by sending false inform M. CLAY receives pay at the rate of four, or five or ation to the enemy, to encourage them to greater six thousand dollars a year and is loafing around | efforts against the Union, so that when the Presthe country. He has no command, never ren dered any service and probably never will. But North sustaining him, and the grand conservative he is a member of the Republican party. In this be met with an increased force by the rebellion, case will the voters of the 6th Congressional and the war thus prolonged through the winter District consent to "taxation without representa- and indefinitely, until the hope of submission and

Congress, and a candidate for re-election, leaves | boldly uttered by radical men, unless this were his seat for weeks to visit his district and attend to his personal affairs, drawing all the time full believed at the North; but they do expect to be pay as a public servant, but he does not "scorn to | believed at the South and abroad, tchere people do draw pay for services never rendered." He not know that the army is two-thirds Democratic. pockets it all, and would more too if he could get it, but the Journal has no rebuke for this Repub-

Major General John Charles Fremont, a representative of the radical Republicans, and therefore we must accept to be a very good conservative success this fall, they have determan, a very pure man, in fact a very excellent | minened to bring about a dissolution of the man, pockets some \$500 a month or \$6,000 a Union, and for that purpose are willing to sacriyear and does nothing. The Journal says their repeated confessions of hatred to the Union, an bonorable man, a good man, should but we read in this connection as an important "scorn to draw pay for services not rendered." historical fact, shedding much light on the present Is JOHN CHARLES a good man? We ask the Journal to respond to this inquiry.

And so we could enumerate thousands upon | and wishes: thousands of very patriotic Republicans who are drawing pay for services never rendered. But we it all, and like OLIVER Twist, ask for of slavery, therefore, more. They like it. The Journal has made consent to "taxation without representation?" the consummation so devoutly to be wished. Let them look well to the men who are candi dates-to the men who seek to control the des- for Governor of this State -N. Y. Journal of to surrender. tinies of the country and select "only those who | Commerce. would scorn to draw pay for services never rendered." If this should be the standard of judgment it will be difficult to find a Republican who would be qualified to fill any public position.

Secretary Seward and the Emancipation Question.

The Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle, and its twin brother, the Philadelphia Press, assert that Mr. Secretary SEWARD was the earsal emancipation of the slaves in the United of the war for the Union. Either Col. Forney sentatives of one of the most powerful religious is greatly mistaken, or Mr. Saward has strangely bodies in the country, determined, as a part of

revolution is without a cause or even pretext: States would be Federally connected with the done, and which, at least, should make it obliga-Contederacy; in the other, they would, as now, tory on every Episcopal clergyman in the land to be members of the United States. But their read in his church a prayer for the success of all constitutions and laws, customs, habits and insti the measures of the Administration; this prayer totions, in either case, will remain the same. It being worded in such terms as could not fail to is hardly necessary to add to this incontestible be distasteful to every sincere Christian and every statement the further fact, that the new Presi free American citizen, of whatever denomination. dent, as well as the citizens through whose sut. These clergymen were pointedly assured also that frages he has come into the Auministration, has the President would not forget those members of ways renudiated all designs whatever and wher- the convention who should be most active in pros stem of slavery as it is existing under the Con- other hand, those who should dare to oppose it. stitution and laws. The case, however, would The consequence was that one clergyman was not be fully presented if I were to omit to say found weak enough to offer the resolution, and that any such effort on his part would be uncon another so far forgot what was due to his sacred would be prevented by the judicial authority. Church to a course of action utterly unprece even though they were assented to by Congress dented in her history, namely: to drag politics and the people.

This record is official, and although the Presi- the result of the whole thing showed how wofully dent has seen proper to assume a different position from that assigned to him by his Secretary one body of men who have firmness enough to of State, there has been as yet no evidence that repel as it deserves such an attempt at dictation. the Secretary of State has changed his views upon A motion to lay the whole subject on the table the subject. At any rate, it is hardly possible the decisive vote of 75 to 31. All bonor to the that he should have put forth a State paper with Church whose ministers thus have the manliness due deliberation and as the representative of his to fear God rather than man. I have deemed the party and subsequently endorse views which re. matter worthy of a place in my letter, because it pudiate them. If Mr Sawaru is an honest man radical emissaries, enraged at their failure to enhe can not coincide with the President in his trap these servants of God in their spares, are emancipation proclamation, but if he is not, it now, on their return to this city, denouncing all makes no difference what sentiments he ex-

Disunion Objects of the Radicals. Pope from the Rapidan to Washington, Gen Sigel subsed to have a great effect in encouraging the of a good General. But since that time he has rebeilion, and also in provoking foreign interven fallen a victim to the German man worshipers, tion, cannot of course be doubted. It is well who, unfortunately for him, have attempted to known to the people of the South, that the North deify him. In several States, German regiments s not very far from evenly divided in politics, were raised for him, and because, when they ar and that at least half of the voters are of the rived here they were assigned to other commands. Democratic party. It is also well known, that where they were more needed, Sigel and his he conservative wing of the Republican party is friends are now parting on airs about it, and it is large, and this body of voters added to the Dem veven said that he has tendered, or is going to tenoccats makes a large majority of the people of der, his re-ignation. It has even been circulated the North. Against this large majority of peo. that the German regiment- alluded to are unwillpld the radicals direct the charge of sympathy ing to serve under any other General, but I be

It is, of course, well known at the South, as it ity, in fact little short of a certainty, that the reat State of New York will be carried this fall

With such a prospect before the country, it is one month's services as all Mr. Conduity utterly impossible but that the rebellion will be received as a delegate to the Constitutional Con- greatly comforted by the loud assurances of the radical press that the party which is coming into power in the great Northern States is disloyal. so too in foreign countries-it is impossible that He was seen almost daily upon the streets riding England or France can have respect for a govwith his "nigger," and during his absence from ernment so fatally divided against itself as this must be, if the radical newspapers are to be be-

Now, every one here knows that the accusation of dieloyalty is pure falsehood, coined in the brains of certain politicians, who are reckless of all things except their shares in the spoils of a political campaign. The slander of the radicals

Knowing it to be such a falsehood, the question of cour-e arises whether there is not some ulterior object beyond mere political success operating in the minds of the men who are thus holding out to rebels and foreign nations an inducement to greater exertions against our Union. We all now that the radical position against the Union and Constitution has been steadtastly maintained. its chief support in the prosecution of the war from the loyal conservative men, while the radi cals have been fitful, and sometimes arrayed against the Government-especially so when the ceives a salary of \$8 000 a year. Does any public Government seemed to be nearest to the point of duty call him here? If on private business he breaking down entirely. The New York Times attacked the Administration as "utterly incompetent," immediately after Pope's defeat, and the Chicago Tribune protested against allowing the public duties. The hard working laboring man land after that defeat; the Eccuing Post denied that Antietam was a victory, and the New York gets each day. Mr. SMITH takes a play spell or gratulation" in the Maryland victories. What comes out to Indiana to tell the laboring men explanation of this unanimous dislovalty can be how they must vote. His pay, twenty two dollars given to reasonable minds? Is it not susceptia day, goes on all the while, but if the laboring radical party has a desire to play into the hands ble of explanation only on the theory that the man loses an hour for a little recreation, he is of the rebellion, or to accomplish an object iden-

know perfectly well that if the conservative parits consenting to a dissolution of the Union. They know that the Union is the grand object of conservative hopes and labors, to which every conservative man has pledged his life. States, Mr Lincoln will find himself sustained as the qualities required in a great General, beyond the constitutional President of the United States dreamed of. All this these radical slanderers ident finds the grand conservative force of the army of the Union under his command, he shall Union is forever destroyed. It can hardly be possible that these gross falsehoods, palpable and SCHUYLER COLFAX, a Republican member of known to all men at the North, should be so the programme of their campaign. They cannot but be disunionists. They do not expect to be and the national loan nine tenths in the hands of

conservative citizens. We do not suggest these suspicions of a design to play into the hands of the enemy on the part of the radicals without deliberation We believe solemnly that the radical party have no de ire to preserve the Union, and that, in the prospect of fice every other consideration. We need not cite state of polities, that a radical meeting in New York, only three years ago, adopted the following resolution as an expression of radical hopes

Whereas, The dissolution of the present im perfect and inglorious Union between the free and slave States would result in the overthrow of notice that not one of them "scorn" to slavery and the consequent formation of a more put the money in his pocket. They take perfect and glorious Union, without the incubus

Resolved. That we invite a free correspondence with the disnaionists of the South, in order to dethe issue. Will the voters of the Sixth District vise the most suitable ways and means to secure The men who adopted this resolution, and have never recanted, are the supporters of Wadsworth

> Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

Another Part of the Plot of the Abolitionists-More Interference of the Governors-Garibaldi on the Carpet Again. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

The most important action of the General Episcopal Convention, now in session at New York, affords a striking illustration of the old proverb that "fools rush in where angels dare not lie-t and most persistent advocate of the univer- tread." It appears that some of the radical polincians here, aware that the convention would States, as one of the features in the prosecution | meet, and that it would be composed of the most distinguished divines of the Church, the reprealtered his position, as taken in the letter of the the plot for introducing discords and divisions latter to Mr. Dayron, dated April 26, 1862, and everywhere, to procure the passage of a resolution by the convention, which, while worded so insidicontained in an executive document, No. 3, ac ously as to appear to be highly patriotic, should companying the annual message of the President. vet, in effect, be a tremendous wedge which should Mr. SEWARD says, in urging that the existing rend asunder the Episcopal Church, as the Baptist and Methodist Churches have already been rent asunder. Accordingly, the piotters went The condition of slavery in the several States from here to New York, where they ingratiated will remain just the same, whether it succeed or themselves in the favor of two or three clergyfail. There is not even a pretext for the com- men who were unhappily weak enough to listen plaint that the disaffected States are to be con to their artful tale. They did not scruple at the quered by the United States if the revolution falsehood of declaring that they came there at fail, for the rights of the States, and the condi- the desire and as the ambassadors of the Presi tion of every human being in them will remain | dent, and that it was his earnest wish that the subject to exactly the same laws and forms of convention should pass a series of strongly loyal administration, whether the revolution shall suc- resolutions, which should bind the Church ceed or whether it shall fail. In the one case the throughout the country, so far as that could be

mouted to him and them, of disturbing the curing the passage of this resolution, nor, on the

intional, and all his actions in that direction office as to do his utmost towards committing the into the deliberations of her conventions. But the radicals had miscalculated the men with whom they had to deal, and that there is at least

sympathizers with the rebellion On that charge they need no detense from me. During the recent unfortunate retreat of Gen. That the slanders of the radical press are cal proved himself to possess many of the qualities lieve this statement does them a great wrong.

So far as I have conversed with the officers, they express their perfect willingness to fight under any General whom it shall please the Governcome here to fight for the Government, and not for Sigel, and they have very clear ideas on the subject, and are by no means backward in expressing them. I believe this whole trouble LETTER PAPER. three of the Northern Governors, the end and aim of whose existence seems to be to retard the prosecution of the war by every means in their power, in order that by no possibility can it be brought any where near a termination by next year. If they succeed in this, then of course the

emancipation proclamation takes effect. In fact, the interference of these Governors with army matters has reached to such an extent as to be almost incredible. One would think, to see the airs which they assume here, that they constituted the head of the army, and that Gen. Halleck and the War Department were only the servants employed to execute their will. They demanded the power to assign the troops raised in their respective States to the command of whatever Generals they may please select. They claim the power to have certain Generals whom they name displaced, and other Generals of their nomination placed in their stead. Above all, they assume the sovereign power of regulating the movements of the troops raised in their respective States, or of forbidding their movement at all. All these things are done in furtherance of the one grand idea of delaying the termination the war. How long the President may be disposed to wink at conduct which, while it is as treasonable as that of Gov. Letcher, still advances the great cause of emancipation, I have no means of knowing. But I do know that the frown on the brow of the grim old soldier who sits in the office of the General in Chief grows blacker and blacker every day, and that he will not endure such conduct much longer. He, for one, is de termined that the war shall not languish as long as there are troops to be had to carry it on. He is not a man much given to proclamations. But in these days of martial law he will find some way to reach those who are throwing obstacles in the way of the successful prosecution of the war, even if they do sit in Governors'

In speaking of Sigel, I meant also to speak of Garibaldi. I always connect the two men, and, in truth they have much in common. They both have weak spots, and the heads of both have been turned by flattery. The old talk of offering Garibaldi a high command in the army is again revived. This time, however, it is not proposed to make him Generalissimo. I repeat now, how ever, what I said then, it was gravely proposed to make Garibuldi the successor of Winfield College Dispensary. Scott. Garibaldi is a humbug, and now an ex ploded one. He has never exhibited any one of mere bravery. What! pass over so many of our own brave Generals and Colonels, to confer a high command or Garibaldi? Truly, though, it would be but a fit counterpart to that other piece of supreme folly, the calling on the blacks to save the Republic. "Help us, Sambo! for without your aid the secesh are proving too mighty for us!" Such is the import of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. With negroes for soldiers, however, and Garfbaldi for a leader, who could doubt the result? Has it indeed, though, come to this, that the great American Republic can not be restored without the aid of negro soldiers and foreign Generals? And, if not, what do we want with either one or the other? X.

The Surrender of Munfordville.

LOUISVILLE, KY , Sept. 18th, 1862. You have probably received through the daily papers here an account of the two days' battle at Munfordville. I have just managed to reach here from Buell's army, and cannot give you the details as soon as you will get them by mail. But this much I can say, that in no event of the war of rebellion have treason and treachery been so apparent as in the surrender of 5,000 troops at Munfordville. It is enough to make a man in his frenzy cleuch his fists till the nails indent his flesh, to think of the disgreceful conduct of the commanding officer. I do not mean Col. Wilder, of the 17th Indiana. That gallant officer has nothing of the submissive in his character. He deserves, and ought to have, immediate exchange and the reward of a soldier.

Do you know the features of his fight on Sun day at Muntogoville? With 2,500 men and five pieces of artillery he successfully resisted five different attacks upon a mud fort with ditches not three feet wide and deep, made by a force of 5, 000 men. He tought these rebels with raw troops who had not been in the field two months. He killed at least 400 of the rebels. His men beat them down from the rifle pits with the butts of their guns He resisted this force for seven hours, and so well did he mineuver his men that he lost but 7 men killed and 33 wounded.

But unfortunately, he was reinforced by Col. Dunham on Sunday, and Dunham superseded him as senior Colonel. Dunham proposed even on Sunday, when victory had but perched on our banners and the enemy was actually retreating.

On Monday Dunham demanded reinforcements, and two regiments and a battery were

On Tuesday the enemy again attacked. They planted a battery and shelled the fort for five nours, and then coolly demanded its surrender; and the butternut Democrat, Col. Dunham, of the 50th Indiana, who has had to publish defenses of himself against the accusations of dozens who called him a rebel sympathizer, as coolly surrendered; and this to the same force which Wilder, with half the men, had whipped most unmercifully.

We find the above letter in the Philadelphia Press, though we believe it is not original in that journal, having been copied from some other paper. We need not tell our readers conversant with the facts that it is a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood from first to

In the first place, Col. Dunham was not in command on Sunday, and of course could make no offer of surrender. In the next place, on Tuesday morning, when Dunham was in command, he, in answer to a demand for surrenger, absolutely refused to do so.

On Tuesday afternoon Colonel Wilder again took command, and being convinced the place could not hold out, made the surrender. Another monstrous falsohood in this letter is that the force to which the post was surrendered was the same which Wilder had whipped. The fact is, the force which Wilder whipped on Sunday was less than 5,000 men, while the force to which he surrendered on Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning, was, according the rebels' own story, 47,000, ander command of seven Major Generals and numerous Brigadiers.

We have no doubt both Colonel Wilder and Colonel Dupham did their duty on this occasion, and it is to be deeply lamented that for partisan is invited to our large stock of purposes, the truth should be so far departed Sugars, from as in the above letter. It is true that Col. Dunham asked for reinforcements from Louis ville, and he had a right to expect them. The authorities there perhaps had good reason for refusing them. Of that we know nothing -N. A.

Are the Democrats Traitors!

The organs of the recolutionary radicals are charging that not only the nominees of the Democratic party, but all the Democrats are traitors. The New York Tribune and Tomes make this charge with especial frequency and directness. and the Tribune even goes so far as to say that the war has been comparatively unsu-cessful thus far because Democrats have commanded both the Union and the rebel armies. Now, if all Democrats are traitors, we have the singular phenomena of a Union army composed mainly of Democratic traitors; of a war carried on by moneys contributed mostly by the Democratic and teniturous bankers of Wall street. Boston and Philadelphia, and of traitorous Democratic Generals, who fight and win battles for the Union, and who are the only Generals who have won buttles during this war, since the Abolition Generals, like Fremont and Hunter, have uni formly failed. Therefore, if Democrats be traitors, they have a very singular way of showing the members of that convention as traitors and their treason; for they are doing all they can to put down the rebellion. So, if the Abolitionists be loyal, they have a very singular way of showing their lovalty; for they are doing all they can to assist the rebellion. We hope, however, that the radicals will persist in these charges of treason. By and by, like curses and chickens, such charges will come home to roost,-New York

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STRAYED—A WHITE MILCH COW, WITH RED EARS, long tail, age between three and four years. Had on when she left a bell. Any person returning aer or giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded SAMUEL TAGGART. No. 64 South Mississippi street,

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

SESSION OF 1862-3.

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FACULTY. L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of the institutes and Practice of Medicine.

GEO, C. BLACKMAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery. W. W. DAWSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and

JAMES GRAHAM, M. D. Professor of Materia Med ca and Therapeutics. NELSON SAYLER, A. M., L. L. B., Professor of Chemistry. J. H. BUCKNER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy

FEELS. Tickets of the Professors, each ..... \$10 00 Matr culation Ticket ..... 5 ( lospital Ticket..... 5 00 Graduation Fee ..... 25 00 Students have the privilege of taking any number of

tickets which may suit their purposes.

The Dissecting and Hospital Tickets are optional. Boarding can be obtained at 2 50 to 3 00 dollars. Students on arriving in the city will be aided in procuring boarding houses by applying at the college on the south side of Sixth street, between Vine and Race Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean, Cincinnati, Ohio. L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean, oct9-d8t&w2t S E. Corner Sixth and kace streets.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., October 7, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Monday, the 13th of October, 1862, at ten o'clock, A. M., for 3,000 cords of good merchantable wood, to be delivered at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis at the rate of not less than thirty (30) cords per day. Payment made on completion of contract. Any other information given on application to the un-lersigned. JAMES A EKIN, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

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T AM HAVING MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR my trade, a large and splendid I t of Nilk Hats, which, for beauty and finish, elegance of style and quality of material, can not be excelled. They are decidedly ISAAC DAVIS, the Ne Plus Ultra of Hats. No. 15 Pennsylvania street.

Children's Hats

FITHE ATTENTION OF PARENTS IS DESIRED TO my large stock of Children's Hats, Caps and Turbans. I have something to pleass every taste. ISAAC DAVIS. No. 15 Pennsylvania street.

CROCERIES.

H. & H., No. 25 West Washington St., TTAVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL AND WINTER supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to trade at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention

Sugar-cured Hams, Macherel, Corn Meal. Baltimore Oysters Buckwheat. Fish, &c.. and fruits and vegetables in season, all of which is offerered at the cheapest rates for genuine articles. HOGSHIRE & HUNTER.

DRY COODS.

FLOWERS. GOODS CLOAKS NSI VINTER WINTER LLIN BONNETS V FRENCH FALL O H EW ALL

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER. SHUCRAFT HAS OPENED A BARBER SHOP IN At No. 39 West Washington st. LARGE STOCK OF HOME-MADE WORK FOR A sale cheap, one door east of the Palmer House where he will be pleased to see all his old customers Is

DRY COODS.

H A P H

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Earl & Hatcher.

WHOLESALE

New Hat Store!! GROCERS.

LAFAVETTE, INDIANA.

200 Memphis, and for sale by HHDS, New Orleans S gar just received !

EARL & HATCHER.

EARL & BATCHER.

A BAGS Rio Coffee;

100 Bags Java Coffee; 10 Baies Mocha Coffee; EARL & HATCHER. For sale by

TOBACCO.

150 BOXES 5 Lump: 100 Boxes 10 Lump; 75 Boxes 8 Lump; 100 Boxes bright lbs; 50 Boxes dark lbs;

500 Caddies & Ibs: 50 Kegs Six Twist; The above assortment of Tobacco is now the largest to

be found in the West, and will be sold below the current

EARL & HATCHER

PATENTS. E N OBTAINED FOR NEW INVENTIONS OF EVERY Fees contingent on success. No pat-

AMOS BROADNAX.

Paten: Attorney Washington, D. C.

LIVERY STABLE. WILL INON'S

LIVERY STABLE NO. 10 East Pearl street, half a square south of Wash-ington street, between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, in rear of Glenn's Block, Indianspolis. ap5-dtf WM. WILKISON, Proprietor

O. W. JOHNSTON,

Livery and Sale Stables NOS 11 AND 13 WEST PEARLSTREET.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Horses, Buggies, Carriages and Saddle Horses

DRY COODS.

A FULL LINE OF FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

NOW OPENING

Lynch & Keane's!

\* .... AT ....

THESE GOODS WERE

BOUGHT AT AUCTION!

AND WILL BE SOLD

Below the Present Standard Prices!

REMEMBER,

33 WEST WASHINGTON ST.,

LYNCH & KEANE

Je13'62-dly

Next Dry Goods store to the Palmer House

PROPRIETORS.

CROCERIES.

Ruger & Caldwell.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall Indianapolis, Indiana.

QUITER, Cheese, and Dried Beef;

200 HOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar, 200 HOGSHEADS Island Sugar;

400 PACKAGES, Herring, Codfish, Hallbut, and

BARRELS Refined Sugar;

BARRELS Sirup and Molasses;

200 BAGS Java Coffee;

200 BAGS Roasted Coffee; 200 CHESTS and Half Chests Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Oolong

A LSPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade;

CORDAGE, Cigars, Fruits, Liquors; all kinds of Nuts, Rice, Soaps, Tobacco, and Wooden Ware, besides a general assortment of Groceries, in store and for sale by

68 East Washington street

RUGER & CALDWELL

RERCHANTS visiting the State Fair would do well RUGER & CALDWELL 68 East Washington at.

FOR THE WAR. COLT'S PATTERN

SELF - ACTING REVOLVERS! NAVY AND BELT REVOLVERS, A full supply-New Pattern.

Swords at Cost Prices.

Bowie, Pocket, and Table Knives; Pruit Cans; Natis; Selting Rope, and Building Hardware. At No. 21 West Washington St.

J. H. VAJEN. OYSTERS.

MANN & Co's CELEBRATED

FRESH CAN BALTIMORE DYSTERS. BE now in market, received daily by Adams' Ex-press, at the Depot, No. 3, North Illinois street, op-site the Bates House. G. W. Hawes, Agent, will attend to all orders and furnish supplies in the State of Indiana.

Dealers and consumers, old and new patrons, remem-

DEPOT-No. 3 North Illinois street, opposite the Bates G. W. HAWES, Sole Agent.

HENDRICKS & HORD ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ATTORNEYS.